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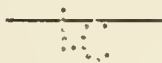
Souvenir Views OF Lake Champlain



PART TWO

Souvenir Views
OF
LAKE CHAMPLAIN

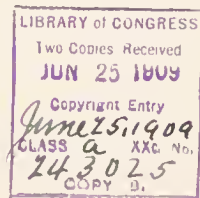
IN THREE PARTS

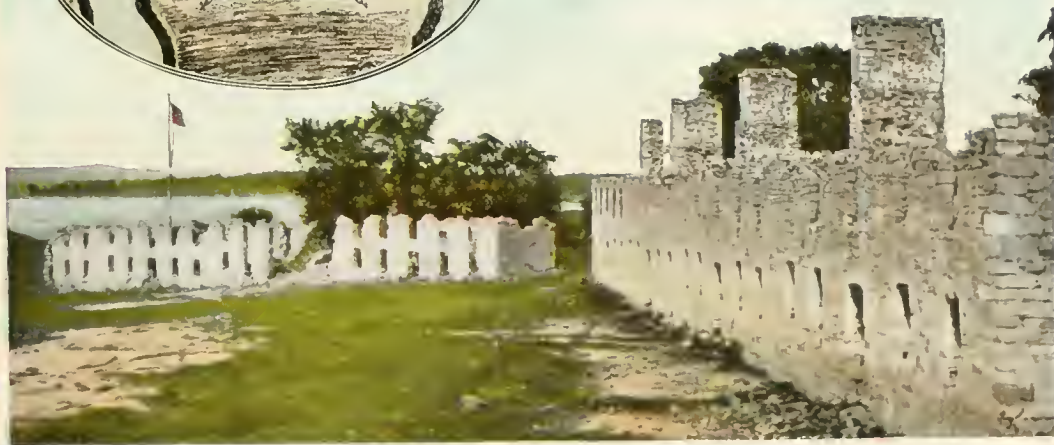
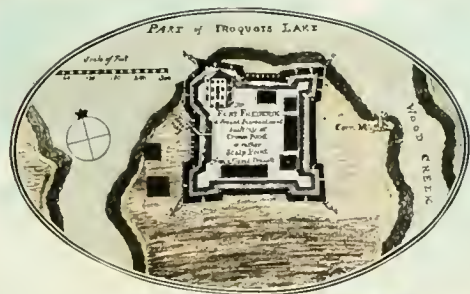


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In 1731 the French built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point. Later the fort was enlarged and strengthened, until, with the exception of Quebec, it was the strongest French post in America. When the French retreated to Canada in 1759 this fort was blown up. General Amherst, the British commander, built a new fortress, near Fort Frederic, with ramparts 25 feet wide and 25 feet high, of solid masonry, at a cost of about \$10,000,000. A few years later this fortress was badly damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. The ruins are said to be the best preserved of any in America.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."





Original plan of Fort Frederick, Crown Point.
The Ruins of Ft. Amherst on site of former F Frederick
at Crown Point, N.Y.

1. House of Benjamin Mooers, Major-General of militia in the War of 1812 and the first Sheriff of Clinton County.
2. Monument erected at Culver's Hill, where Maj. John E. Wool made a stand with the American advance guard, Sept. 5, 1814, in the land battle near Plattsburg.

Culver Hill Monument.



The DeLord House.



Mooers's House.



Historic House on Culver Hill
Near Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Hotel Champlain, built in 1889 by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co., is the largest summer hotel on the lake and commands a magnificent view of the lake for 100 miles, and the Green Mountains. Its grounds contain 450 acres. President McKinley spent one summer vacation at this hotel.



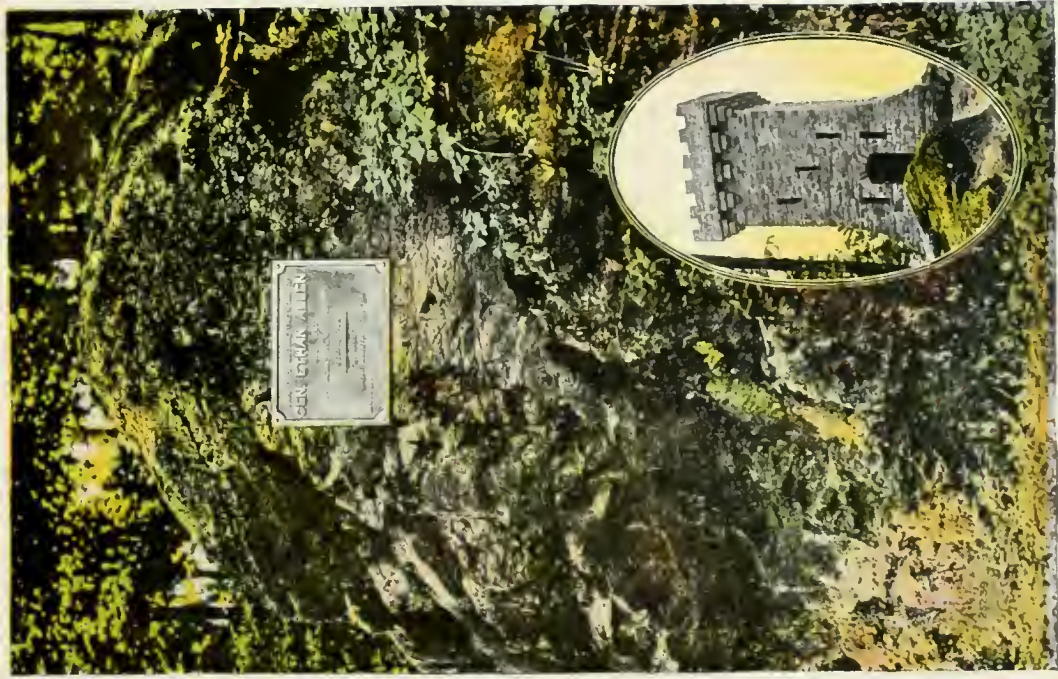
Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain, N Y

This view shows Shelburne Point and Juniper Island and one of the Lake Champlain steamers may be seen entering the harbor. This is one of the widest places in the lake.



Burlington Bay Lake Champlain and Adirondack Mts.

The Ethan Allen tower was erected in honor of the hero of Ticonderoga by the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in 1905 on Indian Rock, which, according to tradition, was an outlook used by the Algonquins to watch for the hostile Iroquois. The land on which the tower stands was a part of the farm owned by Ethan Allen at the time of his death. This tower was dedicated August 16, 1905, Vice-president Charles W. Fairbanks delivering the oration.



Lathan, Allen Tablet and Tower, Burlington, Vt.

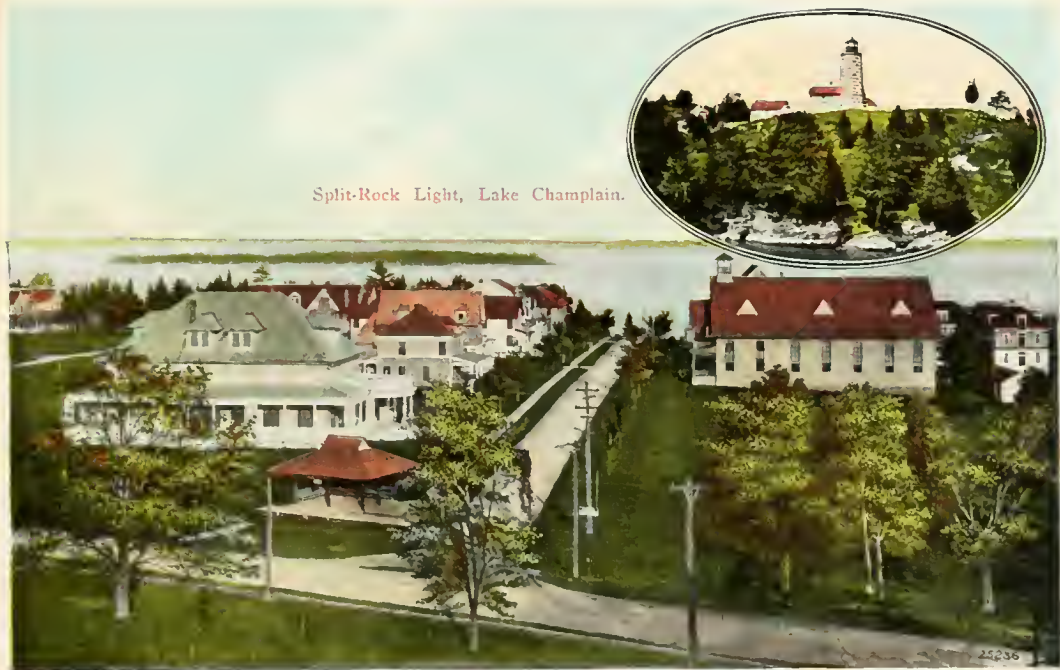
This mountain peak, 4,364 feet high, the most lofty elevation in Vermont, undoubtedly was seen by Samuel Champlain when he reached the wider part of the lake, and was one of the high mountains on the east side to which he alluded in his journals.



Green Mountains, showing Mount Mansfield from
Burlington, Vt.

The Catholic Summer School of America, with accommodations for 1,000 visitors, was established in 1895 at Cliff Haven, about three miles from Hotel Champlain. It is largely attended every summer.

Split Rock Light is in a limestone tower 39 feet high. Split Rock is a great cleft in a ledge on the shore known by the French as Roche Rendu, and around it were woven many Indian traditions.

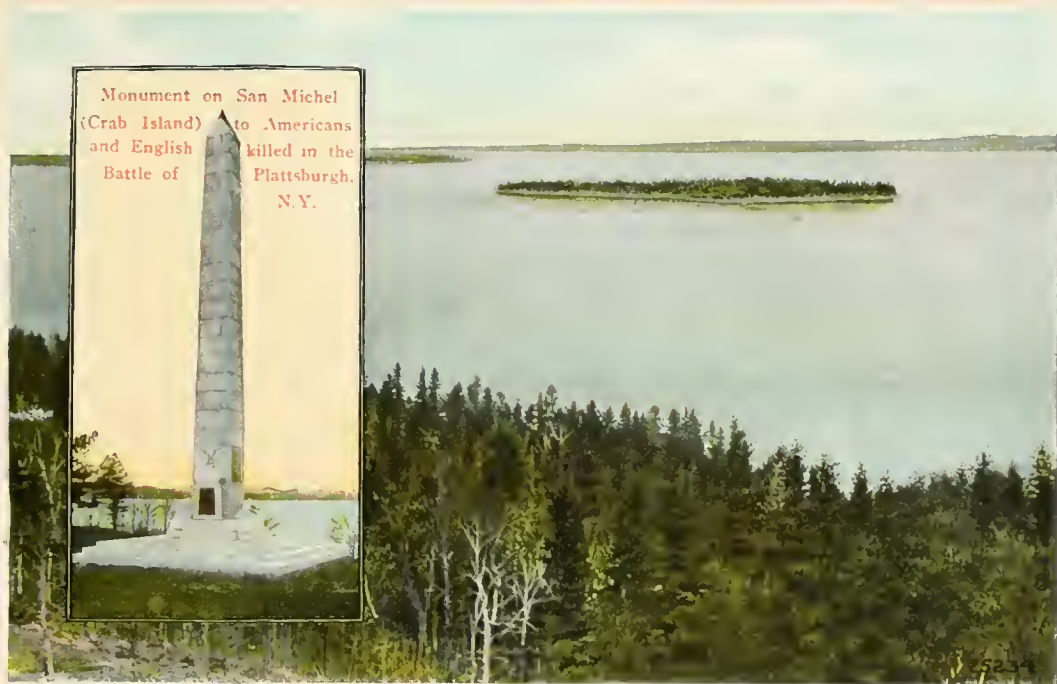


Split-Rock Light, Lake Champlain.

Bird's-eye View Catholic Summer School, Plattshurgh, N.Y.

Crab Island, on which American and British sailors were buried after the battle of Plattsburg, is now owned by the United States Government and here a handsome monument has been erected to the memory of those who fell in that memorable conflict.





Monument on San Michel
(Crab Island) to Americans
and English killed in the
Battle of Plattsburgh,
N.Y.

San Michel (Crab Island) with Cumberland Head and
Grand Isle in the distance from Hotel Champlain.

JUN 25 1899

This is a copy of a painting of the battle of Plattsburg by J. O. Davidson for Hon. Smith M. Weed. On Sept. 11, 1814, Commodore Macdonough, with the American fleet defeated the British squadron in Cumberland Bay, Captain Pringle, the British commander, being slain. Theodore Roosevelt says that Macdonough in this battle won a higher fame than any other commander of the war and that "down to the time of the Civil War he is the greatest figure in our naval history."—Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812."

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